AN IDEAL CURRENCY

What Legislation is Needed in Respect to It.

ADDRESS OF JOHN P. BRANCH.

President of Merchants' National Bank, of Richmond, Va., Before the American Hankers' Association-He Advocates Fis nal Adoption of the Gold Standard, the Gradual Cancellation of Government Demand Notes and the Repeal of the Tax on Circulation of Banks-A Noie of

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 18 .- Mr. John P. Branch, president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Richmond, Va., in discussing the question "What legislation is needed in respect to the currency," before the Bankers' Association, today, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I am invited to suggest "What legislation is needed in respect to the cur-

I maintain that our currency should the best. Nothing short of the best oil serve the higher and larger interest of our country. Its value should be fixed and stable. It should be adequate to the needs of scountry.

it should expand and contract auto-

should be simple and uniform, should be so distributed throughout territory that every man entitled to lit should be able to obtain its use

a fair rate, uch an ideal currency is possible Such an ideal currency is possible of attainment if we approach the consideration of the subject with the determination to overcome all prejudices, to forget all petty interests, fully resolved in spite of difficulties, to give the country a perfect medium of exchange. The ignorance which surrounds the currency question is profound.

To reform our currency we must undertake and push to successful issue an educational campaign, basing our instruction upon a broad foundation of recognized economic principles, already clearly demonstrated by the banking experience of the world.

We must not allow aurselves to be discouraged by the vastness of our undertaking.

ne interests of the people and the

bankers are one.
The currency is the vital commercial pestion of the day, and upon the an-

I believe that answer will be wise. I lieve good sense and sound judgment bur enswer is awaited with interest

Our answer is awaited with interest by the civilized world, for we stand in the forefront of nations. Our national progress is without parallel. Natural conditions are helping us to rapidly emerge from the depression of the past few years—depression-easily and directly traceable to our failure to apprehend and understand natural law and to our apparent determination to be a law untourselves in finance and economics. We are full of energy, hope and ambition. Trade is reviving. But the basis of all trade is the unit of exchange. What is the value of our unit? Permanent prosperity cannot be ours while the value of our unit separate the value of our unit.

ar. Is it a gold dollar, a silver dollar, a reasury note, a greenback, a national anak note? The question must be an-swered. Each of these dollars has a diferent intrinsic value. Credit to-day

keeps them at par.

We know the value of an English sovereign, a French franc, or a German ark. In all exchanges they stand for

on.

The value of their unit fixed—ours
nectain—England, France and Gernany have prospered, while we have
abored under the shadow of a deep dis-

We have lost valuable time.
We must define the word dollar, and
t should mean, beyond peradventure
t a doubt, a gold dollar of the present
reight and fineness of the United
tates gold coin. That dollar is good for
ill and exerwhere commands respect.

all, and everywhere commands respect.

The paper currency of England,
France and Germany is bank notes, not
government notes, They keep their revenues on deposit in their great chartered banks, There is a two-foldadvantage in this. The money of the people, lying to the credit of the government in bank, is available for the use of the people, not idle and unproductive, as in the case of this country, where it lies in government vaults. We borrow large-

remment vaults. We borrow large-shroad. If the government money re available, we could curtail our eign loans to that extent. It so of grave import to the nation it the solvency of the government uld never be in doubt. With govern-nt demand notes outstanding, the estion returns, from time to time, to nettle business, to destroy confidence, he greenbacks and treasury notes uid be refired. The experience of the fid in banking matters cannot be dis-

in banking matters cannot be disled, and the government should from the banking business. No first-class power is in the banking

The affairs of state, with which the ernment must perforce cope, are so ghty and serious, it is folly to comate them with business. The divorce

It has been well said, "The refinemen use of credit is a pretty accurate

r currency should be based on cred-All government interference (1 de say supervision) should be with

The function of government is to government is to government the legitimate function of banks issue currency, receive deposits, taper and make loans.

It should be no more interference be part of the government in the ling business than in the milk business than in the milk business than the covernment should see to but the government should see to t the government should see to bat he government anount see to beaks comply with reasonable, quirements, dictated by experi-oration of the common sense, just as all good palities should see to it that the upplied the people is pure and ligrated.

ulterated,

or it is understood by the people
a bank note is not money, that
of exchange, promissory notes,
and hank notes are substantialthe same nature; when they unand that the issuing of notes is not
rereign act to be solely reserved to
rements, when they appreciate that
ect is no more sovereign than the
string of notes in the set is not more sovereign than the
string of the more sovereign than
for ence on the part of the governto tax or otherwise forbid a bank
succurrency, while it leaves all
so courseling the string of the sovernstring of the sovernment and that the
case he permitted to prosecute their
limate business without interference
he part of the government. All othclaimers is conducted without such
formers. To discriminate against
the sovernment are against
as unjust. They should be permitto issue as many notes as can safeand promitative be used.

In dide to argue that it would be
overlied the soles good to a carefully mait is understood by the people

liank notes, based on a carefully ma-

tured scheme of credit, and payable on demand in gold are the best medium of domestic exchange, and fulfill all the requirements of good currency. The farmer demands currency to make and market his crops.

The solvent farmer justily complains that the credit he obtains is often at exorbitant rates, and that frequently he cannot obtain currency at any price. He is entitled to banking facilities, and we must advocate and encourage local banks of issue, owned, controlled and operated by residents who know the financial worth and standing of their customers.

their customers.

Good, sound currency, provided for, taken with the increase in the production of the gold of the world, will, I believe, settle forever the free silver her-

sex of 15 to 1.

A competent, non-partisan currency commission should be appointed; and, oriefy, it seems to me they should ad-

The final adoption of the gold

1.—The final adoption of the gold standard.

2.—The gradual cancellation of government demand notes, said cancellation to be not faster than new currency is issued by the banks; the deposit of government revenues in the banks of the country, and the refirement of the government from the banking business.

3.—They should advocate the repeal of the tax on the circulation of banks, and thereby make possible the issue of a currency which will expand and contract automatically with the needs of the country; said currency to be under the supervision of our national government, and to be surrounded by ample, practical and efficient safeguards. If the currency commission does not solve the problem and guide the people to demand currency reform based on eternal principles, it is my solerm conviction, genileman, that, with the inevitable return of hard times, the people will solve the question for themselves, and free silver may be the least of our evils.

of our evils.

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.-Money on call NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent.; last loan 1½ per cent.; closed at 1@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 85%@4 85% for demand and at \$4 83% for 60 days. Posted rates \$4 84% @4 83 and \$4 85%@4 87. Commercial bills \$4 82½@4 83. Silver certificates 14½c. Bar silver 52½c. Mexican doilars 41c.

141/2c, Bar silver warze.

lars 41c.

The greater part of the day's proThe greater part of the stock extions on the floor of the stock extions of fencing ceedings on the floor of the days pro-ceedings on the floor of the stock ex-change consisted of a kind of fencing for position and to develop the position of the opposing elements. The bulls were not in an aggressive mood and there was not at any time during the day an active buying demand. The bulls were in a waiting mood and their nosition was rather defensive. The inbulls were in a waiting mood and their position was rather defensive. The invitation to attack thus afforded was accepted by the bears and their efforts to precipitate a decline were unwearied. They succeeded in keeping prices slightly below the level of last night's close during a large part of the day, after a higher opening, but a hardening tendency just before the close brought the market back to a level above last night's close. The heaviness was caused in part by talk of crou damage in the

higher opening, but a hardening tendency just before the close brought the market back to a level above last night's close. The heaviness was caused in part by talk of crop damage in the west and was in larger part due to doubt as to whether the rise in prices had not reached a sufficiently, high level to fairly discount the conditions, present and prospective, which brought it, though the short selling by the bears was supplemented by some profit taking sales, but the volume of stop loss orders dislodged was not large. The alm of the bears always is to reach these stop loss orders and not precipitate a heavy selling movement. But they have to count, also, on the buttress effect of conditional orders to buy at a lower level and on a descending scale which underle many of the prominent stocks in the market. A bear raid to be successful must dislodge stop loss orders in such quantity that they cannot be absorbed by these buying orders. The bears encountered this obstacle at a very early stage of the decline to-day. Some adverse effect was produced upon prices by the hardening in the rates of sterling exchange and there was some disposition to discount the effect of early importations of gold in the buying of stocks. The course of exchange to-day in response to the hardening of the discount rate in London and a belief that the Bank of Engiand's minimum rate of discount would be raised to-day. Sugar was actively traded in and the price moved quite freely over a range of more than 2 points and its late strength was a factor in rallying the market. The sensational jump in the wheat market also had a sustaining influence in the late dealings. The southwestern rallroad stocks were all notably firm all day and strong in the late dealings, Missouri Pacific leading on account of an increase of \$2,000 shown by the earnings for the second week in August. St. Paul was also firmer than the average of the list on its second week's earnings. The net changes in prices are small in most of the active stocks but are mostly galas.

shares in the volume of trading to-day as compared with yesterday's and the transactions in bonds were also much diminished. The day's important net advances: Sugar 2; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Metropolitan Traction, Missouri Pacific, M. & O., St. P. & D. preferred 1½ and Ann Arbor preferred. The principal declines were in Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, Illinois Steel, Long Island, New York Central & St. Louis second preferred, Oregon Short Line, Pullman and Rubber.

The bond market displayed a very firm tone throughout and did not participate in the feverishness noted in the stock market. Business was rather light and gains generally trivial. The

stock market. Business was rather light and gains generally trivial. The aggregate sales were \$1,470,000. Governments were well held with dealings confined to \$5,000. The total sales of stocks to-day were

Evening Post's London financial ca-

Evening Posts London analogs.

The stock markets opened firm here to-day but closed rather dull, except for Americans, where the reverse applies. The inactive holiday season is at its height. Kaffirs were better, but the close was dull. The continued slump in silver attracts attention and silver stocks were flat. There were vague rumors at the close of further bad news from india. I give you the rumor, as it affected prices, but there is probably no truth in it.

truth in it.
The Paris and Berlin markets were

The London discount market is easier

WILLY PROPERTY WITH THEFT	
bills offered since th	he recent rush.
BONDS AND BTO	W OUGTATIONS
U. S. 28 rest 9714	Ore, It, & Nav., as
U. S. 4s reg 111%	Pittaburgh
U. S. 48 coupon 112/9	Hegging 27%
	Rock Island 85
U. S. New 4s cou.124%	PL PRULE STATE
U. S. Se reg	do preferred143
U. S. 5s coupon 1134	Bt. P. & Omaha 674
Pacific 6s of '95, .102	do preferred143
Atchison 15%	Southern Pac. 1916
do preferred 31%	Texas & Pac 13%
Bal. & Ohto 109	Union Pacific 12%
Can. Pacific 70%	Wabash
Can Southern 54%	do preferred 184
Central Pacific 12%	Wheel's & L. E. 216
Ches. & Ohio 2212	do preferred 10
Chl. & Alton160	Adams Express [5]
Chi, Eur. & Q., 199%	American Ex115
C. C. C. & St. L. 32	II. S. Express. 46
do preferredTs	Wells Fargo 100
Del. & Hudson, Ilk	Am. Bptrits 14%
Det., Lack. & W.100	do preferred 13%
Den. & Rlo G 12%	Am. Tobacco 1934
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do first pre 114	Col. F. & Iron 29
Fort Wayne 167	_do_preferred 80
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Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO-September wheat sold at the highest point reached since 1891, and closed amid great excitement at 88½c, an advance of 4%c since yesterday. market was strong all day, but the sensational advance at Paris saved a regular stampede of shorts and sent prices up like a rocket. Other markets were dragged along by the whirl of wheat, corn advancing %c and oats %c. Provisions closed at advances ranging from 2150 for

lard to 30c for pork.

In wheat, traders were treated to a surprise at the outset by the action of the Liverpool market, which was totally unaffected by yesterday's sharp break here and before the least occuping wen showed and before the local opening even showed an advance. This was due, it was said, to buying in England by the Continent of cargoes and of California wheat. New York also reported numerous acceptances of last night's cabled offers. September, which closed yesterday at \$3%@ \$3%c, to \$5%c, and sold sparingly at \$5%c at about the same time. There was naturally a great deal of wheat for sale on so radical an advance and before sellers fell again into a minority the price had reacted to \$4%c. From that point it began another climb and went higher than before ere it reached another halting place. Principally to the poor crop reports from the northwest was due the second advance. Not only were threshing returns of what was harvested disappointingly light, according to these reports, but that part of it still standing had deteriorated considerably in the last three weeks. Fields in North Dakota that three weeks ago looked like producing from 20 to 25 bushels cannot from present appearances yield over, from 12 to 15 bushels and the average for the best part of the state where the wheat is still growing is now put conservatively at not over 12 bushels.

September advanced to \$5%c before realizing was sufficient to send the price dow again. Then for some time the market lingered about \$5%@\$54c.

Chicago receipts were 183 cars, and 20,000 bushels were inspected out of store. Minneapolis and Duluth got 174 carloads, compared with 231 a week ago and 345 the corresponding day of last year. The primary markets in the weet received a total of \$43,000 bushels, compared with \$37,000 bushels were inspected out of store. Minneapolis and flour to 665,000 bushels.

The sensation of the day was the great advance in the Paris quotations. The August delivery is equal to \$65 for part bushel higher than it closed Saturday last. December-February term was quoted 1 franc, or the equivalent of \$4c per bushel higher than it closed. Saturday last, December February term was offered for sale, and the micre in the buillishness of the wheat market.

the close at the top prices.

celpts were 771 cars.
Atlantic clearances 722,000 bushels. September opened 4c higher at 28%c, de-clined under liquidation to 27%@28c, and

advanced to 28% c closing at 28% @28% c. The trade in oats was rather singuish The trade in oats was rather sluggish until the last half hour of the session, when the enlivening influences of wheat was felt to a marked extent. The market was without ladependent features, prices being controlled entirely by other grain markets. Local receipts were 410 cars. September opened a shade higher at 17%/917%c, declined to 17%/917%c and advanced to 15c, where it closed.

Provisions were strong and a considerable addition to the speculative interest in them was evinced by the more than ordinary number of orders from outside sources. Most of the trading, however, was confined to pork. Packers bought ribs. The strong grain markets were the main influences. At the close Septem-

ribs. The strong grain markets were the main inducates. At the close Septem ber pork was 50c higher at \$5.50; September lard 2%c higher at \$4.50 and September larg 12½6/15. higher at \$5.07%. Estimated receipts Thursday:

Wheat 325 cars: corn 900 cars: oats 625 cars; hogs 28,000 head.

Articles.	Open-		Low-	
Wheat, No. 2 Sept. Dec. (new)	85%	8819 8819	81% 83%	951, 883
Corn, No. 2 Aug Bept Dec	25%	2816 2876 3056 33	2714 2714 2714	28% 25% 20% 22%
Data, No. 2. Sept Dec May	17% 15% 23%	18 1944 23%	17% 18% 21	18 194 21%
Mess Pork. Sept Oct Dec	K 20	8 52% 9 50 8 60	8 20 8 20 8 25	8 50 8 50 8 60
Rept Oct	4.50	4.50 4.55 4.60	4 45 4 50 4 50	4 50 4 55 4 60
Short Ribs. Sept		5 67% 5 12%	1 5715	5 07% 5 12%

Corn—No. 2, 281567384c.
Oats—No. 2, 18c; No. 2 white 2115672c;
No. 3 white, 1967215c.
Rys—No. 2, 4655c.
Rariey—No. 2 nominal; No. 4, 276730c.
Flaxmed—No. 1, \$1 0515671 07.
Timothyscod—Prime \$2 75.
Ports—Mess, per harrel \$3 50678 55.
Lard—Per 100 the \$4 475674 50.
Short ribs—Sides (loose) \$4 0065 25.
Dry saited shoulders (boxed) \$6,0565.
Short clear sides (boxed) \$15,0758c.
Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon \$1 20.

Hutter-Firm; creameries 11@16%c; dairies 19@16c.
Cheese-Moderate at 7@8c.
Ergss-Firm; fresh 8%c.
NEW YORK-Flour, receipts 31.966
barrels; exports 1.122 barrels; market strong and higher on the big rise in wheat; Minnesota patents \$5 00%5 50; do bakers \$4 00%4 20; whiter patents \$4 75%5 40; do straights \$4 50%4 70; do extra \$3 25%3 75; do low grades \$3 05% 3 30.

do bakers \$4 0054 20; winter patents \$4 7595 60; do striajhts \$4 5095 70; do extra \$3 2593 75; do low grades \$3 0595 30.

High water mark for the season was reached in the wheat market to-day, not only on values, but as the volume of transactions as well. Prices advanced \$4,956 for the day and sales reached the big total of 16,315,000 bushels.

Excitement prevailed in the market from start to finish, but particularly in the last hour, when the advances became so rapid that frequently the fluctuators were marked by \$4c fractions instead of \$4c and 1-16c changes that are ordinarily seen. A lot of operators who had been fighting the advance all day were among the foremost buyers in the afternoon. The phenomenal character of the upward movement and scarcity of wheat for sale fairly staggered them. The demand was particularly in the December option, from which a dissount of 1%c under September at the start, narrowed the difference to \$5c at the close. The total range of September was from 21½c to 94%c and 85%c, the lowest price of yesterday, and 25%c, the previous top notch for the season.

Not in years has there been such an extraordinary movement in wheat values as took place to-day. Eyen the old traders were amazed at the stubborn advances, while those who have heretofore scouted the dollar wheat theory, were obliged to admit that there was every prospect of September reaching that price on the mere theory of supply and demand. The official market closed at a net advance of 4½65c on wheat. On the curb September sold from 94%c down to 33%c; corn advanced \$600 and 1540 and

September closed at 22½c. Hay weak. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Leather firm. Cutmeats steady.

Beef firm. Cutmeats steady.
Lard firm; western steamed \$4.85
nominal; refued firmer. Pork stronger.
Rosin quiet. Turpentine quiet.
Rice firm. Molasses firm.
Coffee, options opened steady and unchanged to 10 points lower; closed steady at 54910 points net decline; sales 17,500 bags.
Sugar, raw firm.
BALTIMORE—Flour firm, and un-

Sugar, raw firm.

BALTIMORE—Flour firm and unchanged; receipts 15,151 barrels; exports 17,328 barrels. Wheat strong; spot \$4\foxupers 94\foxupers 94\f white corn 35c; do yellow 33@35c. Oats steady; No. 2 white old, 27c asked; receipts 28.889 bushels. Rye firm; No. 2 western 50c bid; receipts 18.862 bushels. Hay firm for better descriptions; choice timothy \$13.56@14.0. Butter, eggs and cheese firm and unchanged.

cheese firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour firm. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red 90c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 25@2cc. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 17½c. Bye firmer; No. 2, 46c. Provisions firm and higher, Lard \$4.35. Bulkmeats \$5.36% \$40. Bacon \$6.1066 15. Whisky steady at \$1,19. Butter and sugar firm. Eggs firm and higher at 10c. Cheese infair demand.

TOLEDO—Wheat active and higher; No. 2 cash, August and September 25c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 17½c. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 mixed 17½c. Rye dull but firm; No. 2 cash 47c. Cloverseed active and steady; prime October \$4.27½. Oil unchanged.

CHICAGO-In cattle good to prime offerings went off like hot cakes and

CHICAGO—In cattle good to prime offerings went off like hot cakes and prices were stronger to 10c per 10c lbs. higher, extra lots selling for \$5.40g550. The market has at last reached figures that were predicted some time ago by optimistic men around the yards and now the prediction is made that fancy beeves will sell before long at \$5.75. Native beef steers sold during the day at \$4.00g5.50; chiefly at \$4.00g5.51, with an occasional car lot of very ordinary western fed steers at \$3.5563.85. The stocker and feeder trade was active at \$3.00g4.45 for common to choice and some \$40 pound yearlings were taken at \$4.75. Calves were active and choice ones \$5.7560.00. Milkers and springers sold better and the best cows went for \$47.50 and \$5.250 per head. Western range cattle sold actively at firm prices, mainly at \$3.7564.10, and Texans sold largely at \$2.50g3.85 for cows, helters and steers. In hogs light and medium weights were the best sellers and such weakness as was notbeable later in the day was confined mostly to heavy packing lots. The bulk of the sales were at \$3.50g4.00, the extreme range for the poorest to the beat hogs being \$3.55g4.12, and \$1.75g4.10, and \$1.75g4.12, and \$1.75g4.12, and \$1.75g4.13, and \$1.75g4.14, and \$1

000 head. EAST LIMPRITY—Cambe steady: ex tra \$5 00@5 10; prime \$4 50@74 95; com-

mon \$3 40@3 70; bulls, stags and cows \$2 00@3 50. Hors slow and lower; prime pigs and light Yorkers \$4 30@4 25; best medium weights \$4 20@4 25; grassers and stubble hogs \$4 10@4 15; heavy hors \$4 10@4 15; roushs \$2 75@3 75. Sheep slow; choice \$4 10@4 20; common \$2 60@ 3 50; choice lambs \$5 20@5 40; common to good \$4 00@5 00. Yeal calves \$6 50@ 6 75.

CINCINNATI-Hogs active at \$3 5000

Meinla.

Metals.

NEW YORK-Pig fron quiet; southern \$9 506912 75; northern \$10 506912 25.

Copper strong; brokers' 11½e; exchanged \$11 106911 25. Lend strong; brokers' \$3 60; exchange \$43 \$549 \$87½. Tin easer; straits \$13 506914 00; plates quiet.

Spelter quiet at \$4 25694 35.

OIL CITY-Credit balances 7tc; esri-cates, no bids; shipments 95,187 bar-cls; runs 59,600 barrels.

NEW YORK-Pennsylvania crude, no market; nominally at 85c.

Wool. NEW YORK-Wool strong.

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*5.00 pm, Wash, Bal, Phil, N.Y.

*7.00 am Cumberland accom.

*50.00 pm, Grafton Accom.

*10.05 am Washington City Ex.

*10.25 pm

Depart. B. & O.-W., P. B. Div. Arrive.
*5:16 am For Pittsburgh *10:55 am
*7:10 am Pittsburgh *6:59 pm
*6:10 pm Pittsburgh and East. *11:50 pm
11:13 pm Pittsburgh 112:15 pm
16:10 pm Pittsburgh 110:45 am | 16:10 pm | Pittaburgh | 10:45 am | 10:45 am | 10:45 am | 11:55 a

Take pini. Pitts, and Dennison. 11.28 am Depart. C. & P.—Bridgeport.

15.13 am Pert Wayne and Chl. 19.25 pin 15.25 pin 15.25 am Cuniton and Toledo. 19.25 pin 16.25 am Atliance and Cleveland 15.25 pin 16.25 am Seubenville and Pitts 11.05 am 16.26 pin Port Wayne and Chl. 11.05 am 16.26 pin Canton and Toledo. 11.05 pin 12.26 pin Mitance and Cheveland 11.25 pin 15.28 pin Mitance and Welsavie 15.25 am 16.25 pin Philadelphia and X. X. 16.25 pin 16.25 pin 18.25 pin 18.

Depart. Ohio River R. R. Arrive.

*6:50 am Park. and Way Points 10:56 am

77:30 am Charleston and Cincin. *3:40 pm

12:55 pm Cincin. and Lexington *6:50 pm

*4:15 pm Park. and Way Points 10:20 pm

Rellaire.
Depart.
10:00 am Mail, Express and Pass.
1:4:40 pm Express and Passenger.
2:10 pm Mixed Freight and Pass.
1:10 pm

RAILROADS.



TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.

Chicago Express, 1:15 a. m. and 11:50 a.

ARRIVE.

From Pittsburgh, 10:35 a. m., 6:50 p. m., and 11:30 p. m., daily, and 12:15 p. m., except Sunday.



RAILROAD CO. Time Table in Effect June 27, 1897. Fast-ern Time.

WheelingAr Leave.

Leave.
Wheeling
Moundsville
New Martinaville
Bisteraville
Williamstown
Parkersburg
Ravenswood
Mason City. 12:27 6:51 Point Pleasant Via K. & M. Ry.
Point Pleasant. Lv.
Charleston Ar.
Gailipolis Ar.
Huntington
Via C. & O. Ry.
Lv. Huntington
Ar. Charleston 12:38 7:22 1:35 8:40 Kenova Ar Via C. & O. Ry Lv. Kenova Cincinnati, O. Ar Lexington, Ky. Ar Louisville, Ky. Ar *1:55 5:00 5:20 8:15

JOHN J. ARCHER, G. P. A. o THE O Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling BAILWAY COMPANY.

Time Schedule of Passenger Trains in effect Sunday, May 16, 187. Cleveland Depot Foot South Water Street. DEPART. 12141618

Annual Control of the	America, in proper	Epimony J. S. S.	O LINES VINNA	or Deline Safe
	A. In.	a. m.		p. m.
Bellaire		5:50		111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Bridgeport		6105	12:25	412
Uhrichsville	5:30	8:10	2:35	6:37
New Philadelphia	6:47	8:28	2:03	6:54
Canal Dover	5:54	8:36	2:00	7:06
Justus	6109	8:36 9:08	3:10	7.9
Massillon		9:23	3 45	7:5
Warwick	7:65	9 40	4:10	100
	9 : 97	10:12	4:33	1
Sterling	9:44	9:49 10:12 10:18	4 :29	1
Seville	9.55	10:37	5.00	
Medina	0.33	10:50	5.44	0.00
Lester	8181	11:07		
Grafton		11:21		100
Elyria		11:25	0.00	1
Lester Junction	5.20	10:49	E-15	
Lester Junction	0.10	11:50		100
Cleveland	5:10			
		W. III	p. m.	p. m
4 10 10	13157			

rept Similar between Wheeling, Martin's Fasciners between Wheeling, Martin's Forry, itellaire and Bridgeport, take Electric Railway M. G. CARRIEL, G. P. A. Cieveland, Ohio,

O IL WOOD, T. P. A. Wheeling, W. V.

DALITH URLY UNIV.
Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time, for the control of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time, for the control of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time, for the control of trains at Wheeling. Eastern time, for the control of training training

ARRIVE.
From New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8:20 a. m., daily.
Washington Express, 10:20 p. m. daily.
Cumberland Accommodation, 4:30 p. m.,
except Sunday.
Gratton Accommodation, 10:10 a. m.,
daily.
TRANS-OHO DAME

TRANS-OHIO DIVISION.
For Columbus and Chicago, 7:35 a. m and
2:25 p. m., daily.
Columbus and Cincinnati Express, 19:46
a. m. and 11:40 p. m., daily.
Sandussy Mail 10:40 a. m., daily.
St. Clairsville Accommodation, 7:35 a. m.,
and 3:35 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:35 a. m.,
except Sunday.
ARRIVE.

Chicago Express, 1100 m., daily,
Cambridge Accommodation, 7:30 p. m.,
except Sunday,
Cincinnati Express, 5:96 a. m. and 5:95 p.
m., daily,
Sandusky Mail, 5:95 p. m., daily,
St. Clairville Accommodation, 11:50 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday,
WHEELING & PITTSBURGH DIV.

WAS Divisional 5:10 and 7:10 a. m. and

For Pittsburgh, 5:10 and 7:10 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., daily, and 1:15 p. m., daily ex-cept Sunday. For Pittsburgh and the East, 5:10 a. m. and 5:10 p. m., daily.

oept Sunday. W. M. GREENE General Manager, Baltimore, Md. D. B. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Baltimore, Md. T. P. A., Wheeling, W. Va.

OHIO RIVER

*Daily †Daily Except Sunday, South Bound, | *9 | 11 | *3 |

Central Standard Time.

Nos. J. S. tand S daily between Cleveland and Uhrisheville. Other trains daily ex-ori Sunday.